THE ANARCHISTS.

THE ARGUMENT CONCLUDED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

District-Attorney Grinnel Speaks Against Granting the Writ and General Butler Closes for the Prisoners.

tBy telegraph to the Dispatch.) Washington, P. C., October 28.— When the United States Supremo Court convened at noon to-day there was not quite as large an attendance of members of the bar as yesterday, but the seats provided for the speciators were all filled, and the open spaces adjacent to the entrance of the courtroom were crowded with people who stood there patiently until the argument in the Anarchist cases was con-cluded. After the usual ceremony of opening the court the Chief-Justice requested Attorney-General Hunt to proceed with his argument, which was sterrapted by the adjournment of the

Mr. Hunt said that as he had almost finished his argument when the hour for adjournment arrived he would not speak to-day, but would give place to his associate, State's Attorney Grin-

Mr. Grinnell, addressing the Court, said that it had not been his intention to take part in the oral argument, and that he came here primarily for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hunt by means of his familiarity with the rethe presentation of the law and facts yesterday it was clearly shown that there was no Federal question in-volved, and that the court was without jurisdiction to grant a writ of error. The assignments of error in the lower court and parts of the record relating been printed and were in the Court's hands. In all the twenty-eight assignments of error there was no reference directly or indirectly, to the Constitu amendments. There were somethings, he said, which were here generally conceded, and one of them was that the Constitution itself confers no rights which need be here considered. It is imply a limitation of the rights of legislative power in dealing with the rights of citizens. The Con-stitution of the State of Illinois contains almost all the provisions which are embraced in the Constitution of the United States. This court had settled, he believed, the question of ierisdiction as far as the first ten amend ments are concerned, and also, h thought, under the fourteenth amendment. The only clause of the latter State thall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due pro-cess of law." Whatever affects liberty and life is made by this clause to affect also property. If the court had juris-diction of this case under this provision of the amendment, then every State question relating to property—such as special assessments. property, &c.-might be brought to is court for review. The Chief Justice: "Because they

take property without valuation by a Mr. Grinnell : "Yes, your Honor, in

some cases they do, especially in the matter of drainage, where proceedings may be before a justice of the peace." Mr. Grinnell said he thought it to be to be corrected by any gentle conceded that the State Legislature had a man who did not advocate the right to prescribe how many peremptory in this respect, and both prosecutor constian would be involved even if the without warrant, commatted to Sante allowed only one peremptory challenges to one side and one hundred and axity to the other. It was the State's right. In this case there were nine hundred and eighty-one men if crime it was, the State's Attorney had taked to him and coaxed him and tries. nine hundred and eighty-one men ealled into the jury-box and ex-amined in ofder to obtain twelve jurers. No objection was raised to any one of these twelve jurers with the single exception of Sanford. Denker was challenged for cause, and after a brief examination the challenge was overruled and the defence except but they then proceeded with a furm, and it is shown by the record that after this second examination they desired to keep him; that they did keep him, and that they made no farexception. When Denker was ken the defence had left 132 perempforty-three peremptory clin left after eleven jurors had a sworn. These forty-three chal-cost they frittered away friviously, and ridiculously for the par-of taking some possible advantage.

the parer or show cause why he should The examination of Sanford, the last or, clearly demonstrates, Mr. Grinaid, that defence were more ready to take him than the State was. Not a single juror was put upon the defence to exhaust their peremptory chal-lenges. Whenever a man said that he had talked with a witness or any one who was present at the Haymarket meeting or that he had attended the coroner's inquest, he

hansted, and they had to either take

was rejected for cause. Speaking of the jury as a whole, Mr. Grinnell said: "I wish and am constrained to pay one tribute to that jury. It exemplified american citizenship in this country more than any jury that was ever looked upon. It embraced all the walks of life. Three of them carned their living by manual work. They came from all parts of the country, and one of them was been try, and one of them was born on foreign soil. They were not a class jury. They were honest citi-zens with the solemn duty devolving upon them of determining what should be done with those men. No judge could look in the faces of that jury without saying: 'They are intelligent; they represent American citizenship; they are fit to be trusted with the rights of freemen under our Constitution.' There was not a capitalist on that jury. They were all common-place small dealers and intelligent

Mr. Grinnell said he would challenge any one to show that a single member of that jury was not a competent juror. not only under the jury law of Illiaois, but under common law. he said, had recognized the right of the States to make their own jury laws. Section 800 of the Revised Statutes provides that "jurors to serve in the courts of the United States in each State respectively shall have

the same qualifications, and be entitled to the same exemptions as jurors of the highest court of law in such State may have and be entitled to at the time when such jurors for service in the courts of the United States are summoned." Almost every State in the North, he said, now has its new jury law, and these laws have been sustained by the highest State courts.

Proceeding to the question of the "unreasonable search and seizure" in Spies's office, he said it did not strike him as being any part of this case. He was not here to offer any apologies for his own conduct. He then recited at Proceeding to the question of the

some length the circumstances of the Any other meaning gives to "due pro-bomb-throwing in Haymarket, the cess of law," as it is used in the fourbomb-throwing in Haymarket, the search of the Arbeiter Zeitung office, the prying open of Spiess desk, the finding of dynamite and letters there, the breaking open of Lingg's domicile law " according to that State by which and the finding in his trunk of dyna- a man's life may be taken and from

Mr. Grinnell was interrupted at this him. Any law a State may make after point by General Butler, who said he the passage of this amendment for should want to cross-examine him if it dealing with the rights of a citizen of was competent for him to do so.

the Ker kidnapping case that it was not for the court to determine how he (the General Butler hand of the assassin Guiteau was forci- was not the law of the land at the time

endants, I have no doubt ' In conclusion, Mr. Grinnell said hat the foundation of the Constitutio is less likely to be impaired by refusing At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's ar gument, which had occupied less that General Eutler rose and said that the introduction of all this new matter (referring to Grinnell's recital of the cir curestances and results of the search and seizures), which was not in th brief of counsel and which he had no seen anywhere in print, would compe him to ask for more time than had been allotted to him; that this extraneous matter must be popular with the cour or its introduction would not be per

The Chief Justice remarked that the Court could not know who her the matters were in the record or not, but as they were stated by the State's At torney the Court must assume that they

General Butler said he had not co amined the whole 8,000 pages, but it knew and could demonstrate that some wilderness at the time the freaty was ratified. Returning to the rights of States General Patter said he was not portion of this extraneous matter wa very different from what appeared in the record, and he must ask for more time to speak with reference to the matters of which he had not before heard. He and his associates had been taken by sucprise, and the lives of their lients had thus been put in jeopardy Mr. Grinnell, interrupting, said that

ide to make complaint to the Cour hat there was indication of unreason ble search and seizure. Their printe gief showed that a great many toing had been seized, and he (Grinnell) ba-simply added that other things had een seized. "In other words, aid Mr. Grinnell, "we admit the izures and we admit more seizures. state the points of contention, and it he stated them wrongly he wanted right "to steal men and to steal not tried by such a jury and are entit

challenges should be allowed in the formation of a jury. The common law of Illinois had been radically changed meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting a to give me jurors as prejudiced as some meeting he said: "At that meeting he said in this respect, and both prosecutor and defendant now stood on an equal footing. Each defendant was entitled word in these 8,600 pages of evidence would not allow me to be stolen and to twenty peremptory challenges, and as the eight defendants in this case acted in concert and were all consulted, bomb. There were but two of these Ker, referred to by the counsel on the each of them had practically one hun-dred and sixty peremptory challenges one had his wife and two little children scizure.) before the jury was obtained, and the in the very place, almost, when that the extent of fifty-two challenges. He maintained, however, that no Federal days all of these men were arrested cuestion would be involved even if the without warrant, committed to General Butler said that they were

> nine counts of the indictment there was referred to the assertion of counsel of no conspiracy alleged. He said that the other side that the petitioners had he was ready to pledge himself that waived some of their rights through

satisfaction with the feeded, he can be estoppal. In expiral of the prisoners in their absence and that timely anything that will affect the of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of their counsel, the injustice done of the capital of the prisoners in their absence and that timely anything that will affect the opinion of Chief-Justice Shaw of their counsel, the injustice done them by "unreasonable search and seizure," &c., General Butler said that in the case of Dr. Webster. The priif all these things could be done, "the question was to be debated was whether this Government would not be a little etter if it were overturned into an au-

"I had no fear," he said, "of being nisunderstood upon this question. ave the individuality of being th y man in the United States that con leaded and executed men for under aking to overturn the law. There were thousands of them, and for that et, please your honors, a pric set on my head as were a wolf, and \$25,000 as offered to any man who could capture me to Jefferson Davis and his associates, and who, if they were here at your bar try ing to ascertain whether they should have an honest and fair trial for their great crimes, and they called upon me—their lives in danger—I should hold it to be my duty to stand here and do all that I might to defend them. That is the chivalry of law, if I understand it, and if I don't it is not of much consequence, for I am quite easily and quickly passing away."

After some further talk General Butler said he agreed fully that the first ten amendments of the Constitution were limitations of Federal power and not restrictions of the rights of the States. The privileges and immuni-ties, however, claimed by these prisoners were privileges inherent in each onof the citizens of the several States and of the United States, because in the vast majority we were British subjects and had certain privileges and immunities inherited under the common law and Magna Charta, and among them and most thoroughly known and defined were trial by jury for all high crimes, exemption from search and seizure without warrant of law, protection from self-accusation when a witness, and not to be deprived ness, and not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due

process of law. We claim that all the rights, privileges, and immunities that belonged to a British subject under the Magna Charta belong to each citizen of the United States; and that as new citizens of the United States were made not citizens of the States by naturalization, these rights, privileges, and immunities come to them as citizens of the United States. The effect of the fourteenth amendment was to guarantee these rights, privileges, and immunities to citizens of all the States. The words "due process of law," as conas used to define one of these guaran

mite bembs precisely like the one thrown. which not a single right, privilege, or immunity of citizenship can protect the United States becomes wholly in-Mr. Grinnell: "You shall have that privilege, General."

and Chied States becomes wholly in operative because the "law of the land" reust forever remain fixed as at the must forever remain fixed as at that Mr. Grinnell, resuming, said that moment, not to be changed in regard to

such seizure was not a thing which this such seizure was not a thing which this court could regulate. It had said on ganic law, and for some purposes not to ganic law, and for some purposes not to General Butler proceeded to the prisener) got there. The court simply consideration of the special and said, "You are here." The things seized in search of these prisoners cases of Fidden and Spies, who the court to determine whether they treaties were the supreme law of were legally there. The only the land, and that these prisoners question was, "Are these things testimony?" and that was not with Germany and Great Britain to all an inquiry for this court. Forgery, the rights and privileges of American nourder, and other crimes had citizens at the time such treaties were to be proved, Mr. Grinnell said, by such made. A State had no power to try evidence. "The pistol found in the | these men by one of its own laws which bly taken from him, and his papers, if I remember rightly, were overhauled, mean that a foreigner could come into They were there (that is, in court), and a State and break its laws with impuwas nobody's business how they got | nity and the State could not touch him, here. That search and seizure in this but he did mean that a State could only case were unreasonable search and try him in accordance with the law of seizure from the point of view of detime the treaty with his Government was made. This, he said, was an It strikes me from our standpoint important question to every Ame rican citizen, because in return for the concessions made by this Govern the Government of that country had made similar concessions to us. pose that a citizen of the United States should go to Ireland and should make some remarks about the advantages o a republican form of government and should be arrested and tried by the crimes act in violation of the treaty, would we not stand up and say the this man must be tried by a fair and impartial jury—he must be tried as an Englishman would have been tried at the time the treaty was made, and that he cannot be dealt with in a more sun mary way under later laws? If this sappen, General Butlersaid, he hoped the English authorities would not be able to hold up to him the decision of the United Status Supreme Court sus-taining the right to try an Englishman

> other State who had not assented t After some desultory remarks about the record and the necessity of havin t before the Court, and another ence to the breaking open of a nd desks, General Butler sai There is no doubt that the prison jury-a stupid jury if you please-because I don't think a man who reads newspaper is any more competent t try a ense-rather worse if he-pays any attention to their lie

by the local laws of a State which was

nothing but a swamp and a howing

prepared to deny that a State may change its organic law with the consecution

would not bind the citizens of an

'As counciated by the Chief Justice of the Surreme Court an impartial ror,"he said, "is one who 'stands in fraidom of mind without bias or projude: and is indifferent. The petitioners w In reply to Mr. Grinnell's statement

to draw an indictment of sixty-nine to get him into a state of mind as favo able to their side as they could. The During the trial the judge allowed questions to be asked with regard to conspiracy, although in all the sixtythere was not a single man of the jury selected who had not said that he had a firm—and some of them an enthusiastic—conviction, opinion, and prejudic against the defendants.

After a great deal of rambling talk about the composition of the jury, distance of the proper time, and that therefore they were estopped from asserting those rights now in this court. He contended, however, that when a man was on trial for life there was no such thing as waiver or estoppal. In capital offences a prisoners, he maintained, could not now be barred out because they had no raised sufficiently formal objections General Butler then returned again to unregsonable searches seizures" complained of by the p tioners, and said his associate (Tucker) had characterized the proce ings as "subpana duces tecum ex-cuted by a locksmith." "Why, you Honor, he exclaimed, "they sea ander burglary, headed by the State' Attorney on his own admission. N miserable policeman or half-witted con

stable, but the State prosecuting attor-ney does the burglary; steals papers, and says you cannot help that. He puts it with a sort of triumph; and yet we are told that our immunities and privileges are not invaded, and our remedy is to sue for trespass. What a beautiful remedy, sure! Better be in a place not to be named for comfort."
As a final reason why the writ should be granted, General Butler urged that the prisoners had been sentenced to

death in their absence and without being asked whether they had any reason to give why sentence of should not be pronounced upon them. The record, he said, did not show that they were absent when sentenced, but could prove it. The record showed that they were present, but they could prove by a half of Chicago that this

was a mistake. In conclusion General Butler said "May I in closing make one observation ? If men's lives can be taken in this way, as you have seen exhibited here to day, better anarchy, better be without law than with any such law." General Batler then thanked the Court for its inulgence and took his seat.

The Chief-Justice called "Case No 39" (the next case on the docket). The clerk announced "Ready," and the hearing of the motion of the Anarchists for a writ of error was over.

It seems to be the general impression

among those who have paid the closest attention to the proceedings in this case that the counsel for the State had altogether the best of the argument in this court, and that the writ of error will not be granted.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORE, October 28 .- Officials of the Postal Telegraph Company have formally announced that as a result of the conference yesterday the rates of the Postal Company will be advanced to the Western Union standard on all messages under twenty five cents, and where the standard is higher than that figure the competing companies will make a slightly lower rate. The ad-vance will take effect on the first of

ROGER A. PRYOR. Who Presented the Petition for Writ of Error Before the United

States Supreme Court. The indefatigable lawyer who take the lead in the endeavor to save the seven Anarchists from execution is a outhern man, well preserved and



counger looking than men of fifty-eigh years old usually are. He is a Virginian by birth. When a youth of sixteen h He read law, but the appli tion was too severe for his condition health, and he reluctantly abandoned the study. In 1851 he became a news As such he held eng ments in Washington, D. C., and Rie mond, Va. President Pierce appoint him a special commissioner to Greece 1855. When he returned home again took up the pen of the journalist, writing for a paper, the South, his own property, which ved only a year and a half. ing his attention to politics, he we elected a member of the Thirty-sixtle Congress. Pryor sided with the Con ederacy, and sat in the Congress : cord, and rose to be a brigadier-ge in the Confederate service. Fe coops made him a prisoner in 1864, bu his detention was not of long duration. He has long been a prominent member of the New York bar.

PETERSBURG.

House-For Safekeeping.

(special telegram to the Dispatch.) PRIEBSPURG, VA., October 28 .- Th Democratic City Convention met to ight at the court-house, every del gate being in place. Messrs, Rope Davisand J. L. Bangley were nominated or the House of Delegates amidst gre enthusiasm. The nominees are youn men-Mr. Davis a lawyer and M Bangley a representative of the laborin men-and both very popular.

Randall Watson, the Greenville mur derer, was brought here this evening for safekeeping and consigned to the cell in which Holmes Puryear was a ong imprisoned.

The Rebellious Crows.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Chicago, October 28.—A special from Fort Custer, Mont., says: Twenty Gros Ventres en route from Shoshone Camp were brought in yes terday to be held until the trouble is the snow is gone from the plateau and bottoms, but there are still large quantitles in the mountains. No movement will be made against the outlaws for two or three days. A white scoul accompanied by two Crow scouts was sent vesterday to locate Sword Bearer's camp of insubordinates. was found twelve miles up the hig Horn. Thirty or forty lodges were with him, representing a following of take the field Sword-Bearer and his

eat dely pursuit Sword-Bearer says ... When Sitting Bull fought there were many buffalo. Now there are as man I shall not want for meat." s defiant, but an open demonstration f military strength may lead to capitu ation without bloodsbed. MINNEAPOLIS, October 28.-A Tri one special from Helena, Mont. ys: There is considerable nuxiety ritory concerning the threatening at titude of the Crow Indians, who are now reported to be trying to get the Cheyennes to join them in committing depredations. The Crows are said to be the best fixed for war of any tribe in the Northwest, while the Chey nnes are in no shape for the war-path in view of the fact that winter is juscoming on, it is not at all probable that the Indians will organize in sufficient numbers to do much harm this fall cotwithstanding the great influence Sword-Bearer is said to exercise over

ODERS.

them, and in the mean time the thieves

can be arrested, when the excitement

will probably subside, before spring

Two Bad Freight Wrocks. fBy telegraph to the Dispater CHICAGO, October 28 -A special for Freeport, Ill., says: Yesterday a freistrain of the Minnesota and Northwe ern Bailroad Company, the trains which are being run over the Illin Central road until its own line is com pleted, was thrown from the track in deep cut south of this city by a broke brake-beam, and eight ears were broker to atoms or wedged between the banks of the cut. The Washburne funeral train passed through only a few minutes before the accident occurred. take \$20,000 and several days to repair the damage, as the track was torn up for nearly 200 feet and the cut is filled with the demolished cars and the mer chandise with which they were loaded

A special from Dixon, Ill., says On a grade on the Illinois Central nest here yesterday a freight train in two sections was going north, when the se cond section ran into the first, throw ing the engine and twelve cars from the track. The engineer of the second section was seriously injured. the wrecked cars caught fire and were consumed. The breaking down of the engine of the first section, caused the

A Festive Fugacious Felon.

By telegraph to the Dispatch ! MONTGOMERY, ALA, 28 .- Sint Bucks lew is an outlaw in Chambers county convicted of murder. He has been at large and has made fame by his tricks to avoid arrest and his boldness. At one time he is said to have met in disguise a posse in search of him and conlucted them to a place where he in formed them Buckelaw could be found. A reward of \$400 was offered by the Governor for his arrest.

A special to the Advertiser from Lafayette says: "Yesterday afternoon two detectives, Scarbrough and Brown, went to a house where Buckelew was known to be, and as they approached the outlaw shot Scarbrough in the neck and head, killing him. Brown went into the house and fifteen shots were heard between him and Buckelew. both or either were killed is not known, as the place is off in the country. A surgeon has gone to the scene."

Teemer Defeats Gaudaur.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) LARE MARANOCOCK, Mr., October 28. The weather this morning was all that but the predictions of a close and tast race were not borne out by the result.

Chamberlain, says: "Irishmen before now have found to their cost that their aspirations will not be allowed to inter-

The men were ordered on the line at the appointed time, and when Referee Ormond gave the word "Go" they sped away in good shape. Teemer had made up his mind to ontrow Gaudaur, and so walled for all he was realled for all he was resulted for all h and so pulled for all he was worth. The race for the first mile was all that the spectators could wish, but the McKeesport sculler soon showed his superiority over his rival and drew away from him. Gaudaur tugged manfully at his sculls, and with his great strength and skill fully brought into play, spurted again and again and did everything that he could to get on even terms with Teemer, but to no purpose. The cham-pion of America saw him everything and went a little better, and won the race landily in 20 miantes 281 sec ends. Gandaur was half a mile behind and paddled home leisurely.

thy Anglo-American cable to the Dispai Paris, October 28.—A number of ewspapers here assert that Wilson has sent to the Ministry of Finance 40,00 rancs to cover postage on the matter he franked with President Grevy's stamp during the time he resided at the Palace o Elysee. M. Wilson has taken a private house, and is removing his effects from the palace.

Evening.—President Greys, at the Cabinet Council, intimated that he would resign if an inquiry were insti-tuted into Wilson's alleged connection with the decoration scandal. President Grevy this evening sum

moned M. Leroyer and M. Flo-puct and informed them that he id not object to Wilson being tried in the regular way for any o ence provable, but that he must object to the system of blackening his sou-inlaw's character, not only through the press, but through a Committee of the Chambers, embracing numerous p batreds. The committee, he said, we usurping the functions of judge and jury. Seeing the spirit in which it had been formed, he had decided to resign idence of Parliament nothing con have made him take such a step, but he was unable to remain in the Elyses with a broken up family, diminish lignity, and his son-in-law on trial be ore an irregular tribunal which had no rover except to blacken character aus

that the Chamber held him in undi minished respect, and urged him to everlook its leasty and unconsidered acion and to reconsider his decision to

Finally it was arranged that President Grevy await the report of the commit-Mme. Wilson is still at Elysee with ber daughters.

The Independente's Passengers. (By telegraph to the Disputch.) CHICAGO, October 28.—Health-Officer Dr. De Wolf sent the following tele eren this morning: Hamilton, Surgeon-Genwal, Wash

'd have found thirteen of the emission referred to yesterday. All well, have found eight packing-cases and undles of bedding and clothing, nacked within twenty-one miles Palermo and not opened at New Yo he above facts and the experience the New York quarantine officers that no danger was to be apprehended from the Independente?
"Oscar De Wolf,

"Commissioner of Healta. In 1873, to which the Doctor refe the New York officers did precisely the same thing as in this instance. of the emigrants at that time drifted New Orleans and others to Minuesot and the cholera broke out the followi spring, caused by their clothing. ther Italians have not been found.

BALTIMORE, October 28 .- The s thorities to day discovered that Go seppe Spagnolo, an Italian who reache New York on the 15th instant fro in this city with his brother-in Health-Commissioner McShane hunte him up and burned his effects after

Fatal Explosion in Clevelaud. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

**Clevenant, O., October 28.—A ter rible explosion, resulting in the instan leath of two men and serious injury this afternoon at the works of t Topliffe Carriage-Hardware Compan at the East Prospect-street crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railway The principal thing manufactured by this firm is a patent bow socket for buggy tops. The sockets are dip: in Japan varnish and then dried One of the overs explo to day with great force. John Buel ner, a boy eighteen years old, as Alfred Stembrook were instantly kills and horribly burned.

Printers' Troubles in Chicago. (Br telegraph to the Dispatch.]
Cmcago, October 28.—The type
graphical union last night voted to re luce a day's labor to nine hours with

no reduction in pay.

A meeting of the employing printers was held this afternoon, at which a let-ter announcing this action on the par-of the union was laid on the table and a resolution passed to resist the deman-to the bitter end. A pledge was signeby every employing printer agreein to sland by the resolution. A strike of November 1st, by the job printers of Chicago may be the result.

Pour Persons Intully Scalded. (By telegraph to the Dispatch. CLEVELAND, October 28 .- This eve ning the boilers in Holken's Fire-Brick Works at Mineral Point, Ohio, exloded with terrific force, fatally scalding four persons and seriously injuring five others. The head of one of the boilers was found two hundred yards from the works. plosion is not given.

Francklyn Released on Bail. NEW YORK, October 23,—On applica-

ion of counsel for C. G. Francklyn. who was arrested on a suit for \$3,000, 000 brought by his cousin, Sir Bache Cunard, Judge Donohue to-day reduced is bail bond from \$500,000 to \$250, 000, counsel for plaintiff offering no bjection. Bail was given and Francklyn released. Eig trish Meeting in Chicago,

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) CHICAGO, October 28.—The Irish

meeting held at Battery D Armory this evening was an immense gathering of about 10,000 Frishmen and Irish-American citizens to hear Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas G. Esmonde on home rule in Ireland. Both guests and several others made speeches.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORK, October 28.-The busi-

ness failures throughout the country during the last week number for the United States, 193; Canada, 23—total, 216-against 201 last week and 202 the week previous. The Yellow-Fever at Tampa.

(By telegragh to the Dispatch. Washington, October 28 .- The Matine Hospital Bureau is imformed that

there have been seven new cases and four deaths from yellow-fever at l'ampa, Fla., since the last report. Chamberlain's Mission. (by Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.)
LONDON, October 28.—The Stand-

ord, referring to the attacks upon Mr.

ten that the decision of America's foreign policy practically lies with the Senate, in which Irish wire-pullers have no overpowering influence. We are hopeful, therefore, that Mr. Chamber lain will be successful in his mission.

Boston Brokers at Fisticuffs. A Boston special says: Broker R. Augustine Demmon exhibited ten cents on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and in consequence got into trouble.

If he had kept that ten cents in his pecket, where Broker "Charlie" Head ouldn't have seen it, perhaps the dalliculty might have been avoided. As it was, rumors floated out on State street of a desperate encounter between the two brokers. As near as can be learned, Broker Demmon, reneing in recent honest earnings, flipped a dime gaily in the air. Froker "Charlie" Head hap-

ened along just in time to capture it.

hat he was trying to cover his short

This probably wasn't

come were wicked enough to

on Atchison. This probably wasn't true. Broker Demmon stroked his tanny moustache ferociously as he demanded the price of the two beers back again. Broker Head, whose fightingweight is nearly 120, gave an extra pull to his spinnaker whiskers and said he wouldn't give it back. "Com-outside, then," demanded Dem mon, and Head, who about that time weighed a ton, agreed. Into an ante-room they went, the door was slammed to with a bang, and the next thing the astonished brokers heard was Riff biff biff." Handsome President Murray R. Ballou, dignifled and solomp jumped from the rostrum and disap peared in the arena and brought ou two somewhat rumpled-looking b They looked as if they wanted to fight

wen't tell how much they were fined. A Would-Be Bead Man.

more, but didn't daze to. They

[Philadelphia Press.] Little Johnny Clarke, of Twenty fourth and Vine streets, saved a it' yesterday. He was near the Schuylkil river in the morning, when he saw a man acting strangely. The man was waving his hands wildly and was about to jump into the river from Race street wharf, when the boy rushed down the pier and caught the man. The stranger made a wild struggle for liberty, but the lad held him and began to talk to him while he signalled to a number of

laborers near by.
Johnny was talking philosophically to the would-be dead man when Nine teenth District Officer Cooper came up and recognized the man as William McElwell, forty years old, of the south east ecrner of Twenty-first and Locas streets. He is subject to temporar, fits of insanity, and was taken home b the patrolman.

Personal.

Pobert G. Ingersoll wrote in a liquor caler's autograph album : "Win fireside, whiskey the confliger Lady Blunt, who insisted last Sund

n sharing her husband's imprisonnet t Woodford, County Galway, for pr siding at a home-rule meeting randdaughter of Lord Byron. It be remembered that her grandfa ried to help the Greeks to home in Marshal John Jolly, of Butte City, Mont , is the owner of the most expe sive policeman's star in the Unite States. It is of solid gold and has five points; at the end of each point is iamond, and in the centre is a mono gram of gems. The whole is valued, as

Privy Councilor Renleaux, of Berlin the author of the well-known phra "German wares are cheap and masty, uttered at the time of the Philadelphi Exhibition, will probably go to Mel approaching Centennial Exhibition

Lord Cairns, it is announce not inherited a million of money for dr. McCalmont, but, on the contrar is been left out of the will. Fifte Lieutenant McCalmont, of the Se-Guards, a young gentleman with weakness for boating.

Anniversary Celebration.

(By Angie-American cable to the Disparent)
Paters, October 28.—A banquet wa given in this city in celebration of the inniversary of the dedication of the World" in New York harbor. Mr. Mr. Lean, the United States Minister, M. Blaine, Spuller, the Minister of Publicative Colonia. Lafayette and Colonia. Lichtenstein, of President Gravy's mil-tary household, were present. The inthe Count de Lesseps. The member of the French-American Club attended The banquet was a brilliant affair.

General Gordon in Onto.

(by telegraph to the Dispatch.)
CINCINNATI, O., October 28.—Ger
eral John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia, made his first speech in Ohio to-night in the Democratic State camaign to an immense audience, in luch he vindicated the claims of ex-Confederates to loyalty.

To Meet to Richmond. (By Telegraph to the Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, October 28.—The Brothe good of Locamotive Engineers w hold its next meeting in Richmon.

DEATHS.

CHAWPOUD.—Died, on Friday, at 7 o'cl.
A.M., W. T. CRAWFOED, Jr., son of W.
and Elizabeth J. Crawford: ased fourteen yes.
The funeral will take place at the resideof his father, No 428 north. Twelfth street, a
velock P. M. SATURDAY, October 22th. T
friends of the family are invited to attend. HERBERT.-Died, at her father's residen

Her life was short; 'twas but a breath— A smise, a tear, a bles; then death Tore from our arms of love and care This darling of our hope and prayer.

vited to attend.

MAYO.—Entered into rest, October 21, 1887.
JENNEL'T P. KENDALL, daughter of the late stephen P. Ecodell, of Hartford, Conn., and wife of Commodore William K. Mayo, United Funeral Setice.

The funeral of Mr. ABNER C. MOG ake place from the Marsha l-Street hurch at 11 oclock A. M. No flowers. BOOTS, SHOES, &c. STOGA BOOTS.

CALF BOOTS. FULL LINES. JAMES MEANS'S \$1 SHOES. The best LADIES PEBBLE-GOAT BUTTON BOOT for \$1.50 ever sold. CHILDREN'S, BOYS', and MISSES' SHOES. Reliable goods at reasonable prices
J. A. GRIGG,
oc 26 Page Block.

> GRATEFUL-COMPORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and natifition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Epgs has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us man beavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may a grandarly built an until strong enough to of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to relat overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of actitic maiodies are floating around us reachy to affact wherever there is a weak point. We may escans many a fatal shaft by accepting our releves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Sersies Gazette.

Nade simply with builting water or mile, sold only in built-round time by grosses, labelled thus:

13458-8598-8-CO.

Homospathic Chemists.

1a 25-Th, Pursally

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICH-

MOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Bosin, Tar, and

Peanut Markets. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

d steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. I

chwars, Lackawanna and Western.

Paul, Paul preferred. sum Paulle, americe Coal and Iron, mon Paulle.

tron Adl Transcertificates

STATE SECURITIES.

CITY SECURITIES.

ynchburg city 8s. ichmond city 8s. ichmond city 6s. ichmond city 4's...

riginia Midiand income 6's..... Western North Carolina Ist 6's....

A.F. and P. div. obligation 139 Firging Milland common. 100

Bang Sycum. National Bank of Virginia. 200 Union Each of Richmond... 50

Virginia Sine and Marian....

MARIETS BY PELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

MESS-PORK.

LAND.

October.... November... Esy.....

SHORT-KIRS.

January.....\$12.30 12.65

SHORT-KIRS.

October...... \$ 50
Jacusty..... 6.27% 6.40

... 6.30 6.35 6.62% 6.70

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

42 42 43%

12.82%

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RAILBOAD STOCES.

Central.

PALTIMORE STOCK MARKST.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANCE

Closing quotations at the Stock Board;

FRIDAY, October 28, 168

Harrimone, Mb., October 28.—Virginia consolifated, 60; past-due coupons, 61; 10-80's, 55; do. new 2's, 62. Bid to-day.

BALTIMORS. BALTIMORE, MD., October 23.—Cotton stondy; middling, Phys. Flour quiet and steady; Hower art-street and western super, \$4.5744.59; the extra RASERO; do, family, \$1.7544.59; city mills super, \$2.57442.60; do, extra, \$14.83.61; do, the brands, \$4.2545.39; Fatapaco superistive patent, \$3.10; do, family, \$4.75. When South and Althour, red, \$1.886. [By telegraph to the Olspatch.]

Naw York, October 28.—The stock market to-day was inciderately active, but waite displaying rome strength in the forencon was weak in the latter part of the day, and the lowest prices were made at or near the close, there was some foreign buying in the day which did much to give the Bit the firm tone existing at that time, but the bears were again aggressive and attacked Gould atocks in force. The pressure to self became heavier as the day advanced, and the report that Chevapoake and Ohio would be pinced in the hands of a receiver, with the increased demand for money at advancing rates, helped the market down. The buying of heading was the feature of the day, and ha total transactions were very heavy, notwithstanding which its fluctuations were emparatively small. Grangers were sext to Gould stocks in importance, and were specially weak in the atternoon. Pacific and Oregon stocks, however, made larger not declined on much smaller business. Western Union was very sluggish and gave stocks, however, made larger nos-cince on much smaller business. We ern Urion was very sluggish and given way with the remainder late in the di-the opening was quiet but strong at advan-overlast evening's final figures of from 18, per cent, but the improvement was maintained, and prices declined in the sa-trading, though the losses were quickly ma-up. Considerable feverishness marked de-ings throughout the forencor, and the gen-weakness developed after that time, wi-kness and Texas, Missouti Pacific, a Grangers became the leaders in the decl-until the close, which was weak at or near lewest prices of the day. The final prices almost invariably lower, and kausas a Texas is down %; Manhattan, %; Oregon Ma-gation, 18; Pacine Nail and Union Pecific, 1 Conscibilated Gas and Northern Pacific, 1; Cent., and others fractional amounts. Sa-36,000 shares. firm at 22. Patroleum firm; redined, 54a.; Coffee dul and hever; Rio expose, ordinary to fair, 18, abelo. Sugar easy; a soft, 5)cc.; copper-redined cull at 10a10 jc. Whishes steady at \$1.1481.15. Freights to inversool persicam-er nominally steady; cotton, 7-321.; flour, is, er nominally steady; St. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS, October 28. Flour unchanged Wheat opened firm and continued so, closing steady, fluctuating from kaye; No. 2 red., cash. 1287%; October and November, 72%. Corn firm and irregular; cash. 22%; October, 28%; November, 28%; Sign. Oats steady; at \$1.05. Provisions firm. CINCINNATI.

CINCISMATI, October 28.—Flour dull. Wheat nicet, No. 2700, 760. Corroquiet; No. 2 mixed, 1850. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 2850. Pork steady; No. 2 mixed, 2850. Pork for at \$12. Lard in fair demand at \$4.30. Built-ments and bacom steady and unchanged, Whickey firm at \$1.00. Hogs active and firm. WILMINGTON.

change—100g, 174; ready ments dull.
Erening.—Exchange dull and firm; long, 824; short, 486, Money easy at \$\sqrt{a}\$; closing offered at \$\beta\$ per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold \$122,105,000; cursney, \$11,77,000. Governments dull; 4 per cents, 1204; 4 x per cents, 183, Stare benils dull.
Abdama.—Class A, 2 to \$\dagger\$ 167

[Recris 78, moregae. [Bid.] 167

[Recris 78, moregae. [Bid.] 168

[New Carolina consol 68. [Gas.46] 21 Wilsinston, N. C., October 28.—Perpendine firm at St., Sceln firm: strained, St., good strained, jd., Tas Street \$1.00. Crude turpen-ting firm; hard, \$1: rellow-dip and virgin, 31.75. LOUISVILLE.

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES. NEW YORK, October 28 Cotton - Not and grees receipts, 534 bales, Futures closed unict and steady; sales, 90.600 bales; Oc-cober, 59.8349 90; November, \$9.50a38.60; De-sember, \$9.57a89.80; February, \$0.07a39.80; Farch, \$9.7a489.70; April, \$9.83a59.81; May, 9.91a26.92; June, \$9.99a110.

NORPOLK PEANUT MARKET.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

Octovers, 28.—Market quiet and sleady;
Prime, 383/20.; faucy; 34c.; shelled, 44,854c.;
Li is reported that in Sansemend, Southampton, and late of Wight the excessive rains at
times for two weeks past have damaged the
posmita very materially. Some crops will be
almost a total loss, as they were in the ground
when the well-spell came and have slace roused
so that disging will be impossible. Those that
are in the ricek will be badly mildowed.

THE HORMON TEST-OATH.

A Test Would Be Made if Higher Courts Could be Reached. A Salt Lake (Utah) special says: Du-

ring the present week jurors summoned on open venire for Chief Justice Zane's court have been almost exclusively Mor-mons. Heretofere no Mormons have been thus summoned, and the proceeding now occasions much surprise. The oath these jurors are required to take s not the oath formulated by the Utah Commission in harmony with the text f the Edmunds-Tucker law, but one ess) at 100%, 000 do. (due 1891) at 101. SECOND BOARD,—800 Virginia new Sa at 62 evised by the Utah Loyal League, an arti-Mormon organization, and intended to prevent Mormons from voting, which oath was rejected by the Utah Commission as being illegal after the matter had been thoroughly discussed by attorneys. Many jurors refused to take this oath on the ground that it trenches on religious belief inasmuch as it virtually exacts a promise to repudiate divine revelation. The Mor-mens are indignant over the matter, claiming it to be a political trick to make it appear abroad that they are not sincere in their recent vote ratifying the State Constitution forbidding polygamy. Rejected jurors being in-terviewed say they will take an oath not to violate any provisions of the anti-polygamy laws, but will not disayow were possible to get the newly-formulated test-oath before the higher courts

> DEVOURED BY SHARKS. & Florida Mail-Carrier Torn to

the Mormons would test its legality.

Pieces by Man-Enters. A Jacksonville (Fla.) special says: James E. Hamilton, mail-carrier be-tween Miami and Lake Worth, was devoured by sharks at Hillsboro' Tuesday. Hamilton was a stout, athletic young man, and carried the mail a dis-

tance of seventy-five miles, walking the

beach most of the way. The inlet is a dangerous crossing, the dark waters of

the Everglades meeting the ocean tides

and producing heavy seas. Sharks of the most ravenous kind abound. When he reached the middle of the inlet the sharks flocked about the bost, leaping ten feet or more out of the water in their eagerness to get at human flesh. Hamilton fought them with his cars, but soon both were bitten of and dashed out of his hands. Then they assailed the boat, tearing away huge pieces of the gunwale. Soon it began to sink and he was thrown headong into the mass of fierce man-enters. One shrick of agony and all was over. The sea was dyed for yards with his Billy Scholmor, Schadige; May, Sheasiye.
Onto hake, higher and more active; No. 2, October Sayes34-16.; November, Shyani Tide;
May, Schadige; No. 2, 200, 381g. Hops form and unchanged. Coffee—Sair Rue, 18.24; onterns fairly active, closing firm with South points advance; No. 7 life. October, 18.25; November, Sid. Schalis, O.; Mocember, Sid. Schalis, On a firm and a coderately active; refined nettive and strong. Melasses quiet and steady; back strap, 3:4. These firm. Cotton-seed oil—Sic. for crans; 40c, for refined, Rosia dull at \$1.17, 351. Turpentine firm atok, Biloss firm and quiet. Wool quiet and casy. Pork active and very steady; moss. Sidasl. 50 for new §11.2563.13.75 for oid. Beef steady, Middles dull and nominal. Land 4ss points higher and more active; western steam, \$6.90; November, \$6.61a\$6.05; May, \$6.51a\$6.01. Freights firm.

CHICAGO. life-blood. Searching parties were sent out, but nothing found. The tragedy was such a horrible one that no mailcarrier over that route has yet been

A Paster Chosen by Lot. A Reading special says: The Menon-nites of near Bowmansville, Lancaster county, yesterday selected a minister to succeed the late Rev. Christian Stauffer. Recently nine members the congregation were chosen by ballot to enter the ministerial draft, and these

occupied the front row of seats. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. October 28.—Cash quotations were:
Flour steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring
wheat, 73a734c; No. 2 red, 73c. No. 2 cord,
413a134c, No. 1 cats, 253a055; Mess pors,
413c. Lard, 20.55. Short-rip sides (foose), 25.50.
Dry-saires shoulders (boxed, 5a85,30); short
clear sides (boxed, 5d.5da96,50). Whisney, 41.10.
Leading feature ranged as follows.

Chempa. Houses. Cleans. A committee retired to a class-room with nine new hymn-books. Into one of these a slip, bearing the words "Who receives this shall be the one to serve as minister," was placed. The books were then brought before the congregation and each of the hine men selected one of them. The books were opened by the Bishop, and in the one chosen by Henry G. Good the bit of paper was found. He was hailed as the new minister, and his wife, sitting

in her pew, burst into tears of joy. Mr. Good is a farmer, forty-two years MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, OCTOBER 29, 1887, Sun rises 6:34 Hton Tibk: Sun sets 5:14 Morning 215 Moon sets 4:06 Evening 223 FORT OF RICHMOND, OCTOBER 28, 1855. ABBIVED.

Schooner A. C. Buckley, Cranmor, Goorge

steamer Ariel, Dayo, Nerfork, United States nall, membandise and massengers, L. N. Ta-Bark Sorgian, Cobbernen, Lio Grando do Sul, Schooner John A. Griffin, Nerbury, New Haven, pig-iron, J. N. Gerdon, egent; vessel, Curtis & Parter.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, OCTOBER 25, 1407 (By telegraph.)

Schooner Eisle Fay, Benner, and York light. Tugocean King, with barge Maris, Boston light.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEAT